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Contents: PCB Management

 Effective Date: **December 2002**

 Point of Contact: [PCB Management Subject Matter Expert](#) or [Environmental Compliance Representative](#)

Section	Overview of Content (see section for full process)
Introduction	
1. PCB Equipment Inventory Reporting Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain an inventory of department PCB and PCB-contaminated equipment. • Notify ECR and/or SME of planned changes. • Maintain quarterly inspection records on PCB regulators. • Submit annual inventory reports.
2. PCB Equipment Labeling Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain PCB labels from BNL stock supply. • Affix largest PCB label that will fit on equipment. • Label equipment exteriors that contain large PCB capacitors; doors to rooms containing PCB regulators; and storage areas used to store PCB items for disposal. • Record the "Removed-From-Service" date on the PCB item or PCB-contaminated item removed from service.
3. PCB Article Storage For Reuse Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure PCB items are stored for reuse in a facility that meets requirements.
4. Requirements for Research Using PCBs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine if work involving PCBs requires EPA approval. • Submit information to DOE for transmittal to EPA. • Conduct research as prescribed by the EPA. • Maintain required records.
5. PCB Spill/Fire Response, Reporting and Cleanup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respond to PCB spill by calling 911 or extension 2222 and following the Spill Response Subject Area. • Report any fire-related incident involving a PCB regulator to the National Response Center (1-800-424-8802). • Notify agencies identified in ESD SOP for Oil/Chemical Spill Emergency Response at BNL if spill exceeds 1 lb of PCBs by weight. • Initiate additional mitigation efforts listed. • Complete the Record of PCB Spill and Certification of Cleanup Initiation Form. • Forward form to SME, retain copy in files.
6. Disposing of PCB Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notify ECR or SME of intent to dispose of PCB item to ensure inventory control.

- Determine PCB concentration, volume, and weight of waste material and record on Nonradioactive Waste Control Form.
- Contact WMD and the SME for additional guidance on treatment/disposal requirements for dielectric fluid.
- Record the "Removed-From-Service" date on the PCB item or PCB-contaminated item and the Nonradioactive Waste Control Form.
- Go to the section PCB Waste Management in the Hazardous Waste Management Subject Area.

[7. Combining PCB Fluids](#)

- It is not permissible to combine PCB fluids having different PCB concentrations in order to:
 - Circumvent regulatory requirements, or
 - Meet specifications for burning used oil.
- Process the mixture based on the source having the highest PCB concentration.
- Contact SME for details on establishing programs for repeat batch samples.

[Definitions](#)

Exhibits

[Known PCB Equipment Found at BNL](#)

[PCB Labels - Types/Sizes](#)

Forms

[Record of PCB Spill and Certification of Cleanup Completion Form](#)

[Record of PCB Spill and Certification of Cleanup Initiation Form](#)

Training Requirements and Reporting Obligations

This subject area does not contain training requirements.

This subject area contains the following reporting obligations:

- If a PCB regulator (located in Bldg. 901, room 115) is involved in a fire-related incident releasing PCBs, responsible staff (e.g., ESD Spill Responder) report the incident to the National Response Center in (1-800-424-8802).
- If a spill exceeds 1 pound of PCBs by weight, responsible staff (e.g., ESD Spill Responder) notify the agencies identified in the ESD RC-SOP-202 for Oil/Chemical Spill Emergency Response at BNL.

References

40 CFR 761, Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Manufacturing, Processing, Distribution in Commerce, and Use Prohibitions

40 CFR 761.3, Definitions

40 CFR 761.35, Storage for Reuse

[BNL Facility Use Agreements](#) (*Limited Access)

ESD RC-SOP-202 for Oil/Chemical Spill Emergency Response at BNL

--- The following are Environmental Spill Emergency Response Areas ---

[Hazardous Waste Management](#) Subject Area

[Spill Response](#) Subject Area

*Access Limited to Staff and Authorized Guests

Standards of Performance

All staff and guests shall comply with applicable Laboratory policies, standards, and procedures, unless a formal variance is obtained.

All staff and guests shall promptly report accidents, injuries, ES&H deficiencies, emergencies, and off-normal events in accordance with procedures.

Managers shall analyze work for hazards, authorize work to proceed, and ensure that work is performed within established controls.

Managers shall ensure that work is planned to prevent pollution, minimize waste, and conserve resources, and that work is conducted in a cost-effective manner that eliminates or minimizes environmental impact.

Before waste is generated, managers shall ensure that it has a funded and available disposition pathway. Managers shall ensure that all hazardous materials and waste have an identified owner who is accountable for its proper disposition.

All staff and users shall identify, evaluate, and control hazards in order to ensure that work is conducted safely and in a manner that protects the environment and the public.

All staff and users shall ensure that environmental effluents, emissions, and wastes associated with their work are as low as reasonably achievable (also referred to as "E-ALARA").

Management System

This subject area belongs to the **Environmental Management System** management system.

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Introduction: PCB ManagementEffective Date: **December 2002**Point of Contact: [PCB Management Subject Matter Expert](#) or [Environmental Compliance Representative](#)

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) belong to a broad family of organic chemicals known as chlorinated hydrocarbons. The use, storage, and disposal of PCBs is regulated under the federal Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) of 1976. TSCA also has specific requirements for performing research on PCBs as well as specific requirements for cleanup of spills involving PCBs.

The current BNL PCB Inventory does not contain PCB transformers that are defined as ≥ 500 ppm PCBs. Therefore, the specific regulatory requirements regarding these PCB transformers have not been included in this subject area.


The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) banned the manufacture of PCBs in 1979. Prior to 1979, PCBs were widely used in electrical equipment such as capacitors, transformers, switches, voltage regulators, and klystrons. They were also used in heat transfer and hydraulic systems. Monsanto, the principal domestic producer of PCBs, sold PCBs under the trade name "Aroclor." Other common trade names for PCBs include askarel, chlorinol, diacolor, inerteen, pyranol, and pyroclor.

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Subject Area: **PCB Management**

1. PCB Equipment Inventory Reporting Requirements

Effective Date: **December 2002**

Point of Contact: [PCB Management Subject Matter Expert](#) or [Environmental Compliance Representative](#)

Applicability

This information applies to all Departments/Divisions that use or store PCB and/or PCB-contaminated equipment (capacitors, transformers, klystron units, etc.).

Required Procedure

All existing equipment containing PCBs must be included in the BNL PCB Inventory except nonleaking small capacitors, light ballasts, and items where the concentration of the PCB source material is less than 50 ppm. This inventory is retained on file with the ESD and BNL's current PCB Inventory can be viewed online (see [Table 4.1.5 of the Facility Use Agreement](#) in the [BNL Facility Use Agreements](#) [*Limited Access]). Updates must be provided annually for each calendar year. If departments have capacitors manufactured prior to 1970 believed to be oil filled, but cannot verify the existence of PCBs through an investigation of manufacturer's records, then the capacitor must be handled as if it contains PCBs (see the [Known PCB Equipment Found at BNL](#) exhibit).

Step 1	The Department/Division designee maintains an accurate inventory of their PCB and/or PCB-contaminated equipment and maintains quarterly inspection records on all PCB regulators.
Step 2	The Department/Division notifies the Environmental Compliance Representative (ECR) and/or the PCB Management Subject Matter Expert (SME) of any planned changes to the PCB inventory (e.g., disposal of an item on the PCB inventory, or relocation offsite; draining or retrofilling, etc.).
Step 3	The Department/Division designee reviews their inventory, at a minimum, annually each calendar year.
Step 4	The PCB Management SME issues an annual reminder to Department Chairs/Division Managers to prepare and submit their annual inventory to the

	Organizational managers to prepare and submit their annual inventory to the PCB Management SME.
Step 5	The Department/Division designee provides the PCB Management SME with their updated information upon request (usually between February 1st and April 1st of each new year).
Step 6	The PCB Management SME prepares and submits the annual BNL PCB Document Log inventory to the DOE-Brookhaven Site Office (BHSO) by July 1st of each new year.

Guidelines

Small PCB capacitors should be included in the BNL PCB Inventory.

References

[BNL Facility Use Agreements](#) (*Limited Access)

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2. PCB Equipment Labeling Requirements

Effective Date: **December 2002**

Point of Contact: [PCB Management Subject Matter Expert](#) or [Environmental Compliance Representative](#)

Applicability

This information applies to all Departments/Divisions that use or store PCB items and/or PCB-contaminated equipment (capacitors, transformers, klystron units, etc.).

Required Procedure

Managers ensure that their PCB items and/or PCB-contaminated equipment are labeled with EPA-approved labels. All owners of PCB items and/or PCB-contaminated equipment must label their equipment in accordance with the following steps.

Step 1	The Department/Division designee obtains an EPA-approved PCB label from the BNL stock supply (see PCB Labels - Types/Sizes exhibit).
Step 2	<p>The Department/Division designee affixes the largest PCB label that will fit (maximum label size is 6" x 6") on the following items while in service or in storage for reuse: PCB regulators, PCB large high- or low-voltage capacitors, PCB Article containers and PCB containers.</p> <p>Note: It is permissible to label the outside of a structure (e.g., electrical cabinet) housing several inaccessible, large PCB capacitors, instead of labeling each item individually, provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The outside of the enclosure is labeled with a large PCB label. b. A record or procedure identifying the capacitors contained within the enclosure is maintained. c. The capacitors are labeled when they are removed from the cabinet.
Step 3	The Department/Division designee affixes the largest PCB label that will fit (maximum label size is 6" x 6") on a large PCB capacitor at the time of removal of the equipment from use (if not already labeled).
Step 4	<p>The Department/Division designee labels the outside of equipment that contains large PCB capacitors; doors to rooms that contain PCB regulators; storage areas used to store PCB items for disposal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large capacitors are defined as greater than 1639 cm³ (100 in³) and containing 3 or more pounds of PCB fluid

	<p> pounds of PCB fluid.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The 6" x 6" label with black lettering that states, "PCBs are present," is commonly referred to as the "ML label."
Step 5	When a PCB item or PCB-contaminated item is removed from service and designated for disposal, record the "Removed From Service Date" on the item (preferably on the PCB label), and on the associated Nonradioactive Waste Control Form in the Hazardous Waste Management Subject Area.
Step 6	All labels required by this section must be placed in a position on the exterior of the item so that the label can be easily read by persons inspecting or servicing the item and by emergency response personnel.

References

[Hazardous Waste Management](#) Subject Area

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3. PCB Article Storage for Reuse Requirements

Effective Date: **December 2002**

Point of Contact: [PCB Management Subject Matter Expert](#) or [Environmental Compliance Representative](#)

Applicability

This information applies to all Departments/Divisions that store PCB articles and/or PCB-contaminated equipment (capacitors, regulators, transformers, klystron units, etc.), including small PCB capacitors.

Required Procedure

Managers ensure that their PCB articles and/or PCB-contaminated equipment in storage for reuse (e.g., spares, and new PCB items stored as spares) are stored in compliance with the requirements in 40 CFR 761.35, Storage for Reuse by following the steps below.

Step 1	<p>Indefinite Storage for Reuse: Ensure PCB articles/equipment having PCB concentrations >50 ppm are stored for reuse in a facility that meets the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Adequate roof and walls to prevent water from reaching stored items.b. Adequate floor that has continuous curbing with a minimum of 6-inch curb height. Floors and curbing constructed of Portland cement, concrete or a continuous smooth, nonporous surface as defined in the Definitions section of this subject area (see note below).c. Capable of providing a containment volume equal to at least two times the internal volume of the largest PCB item, or 25% of the total volume of all items stored, whichever is greater.d. No drain valves, floor drains, expansion joints, or openings that would permit liquids to flow from the containment. <p>Note: A secondary containment tray having all of the characteristics identified in items b - d above, and located in a building that satisfies item "a" above is considered an acceptable facility for indefinite storage for reuse.</p>
Step 2	<p>In order to store PCB articles in a facility that does not meet the above requirements, obtain written approval from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Contact the PCB Management Subject Matter Expert for additional details.</p>

References

40 CFR 761.35, Storage for Reuse


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Subject Area: **PCB Management**

4. Requirements for Research Using PCBs

Effective Date: **December 2002**

Point of Contact: [PCB Management Subject Matter Expert](#) or [Environmental Compliance Representative](#)

Applicability

This information applies to all Departments/Divisions that use or plan to use PCBs in research.

Required Procedure

Authorization from the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is required to conduct research using PCBs. No research involving PCBs will proceed without written approval from the PCB Management Subject Matter Expert (SME).

Step 1	The Principal Investigator (PI) notifies their Environmental Compliance Representative (ECR) at least four to six months in advance of when they plan to perform a research project involving PCBs, and provides the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Proposed start date;• Scope of Work, including quantity of PCBs to be used and procedures for handling, storage and disposal of all PCB-related items; and• Proposed end date.
Step 2	The ECR reviews this information for completeness and forwards it to the PCB Management SME.
Step 3	The PCB Management SME evaluates the information to determine if EPA approval is required. If so, the PCB Management SME prepares and submits a letter to DOE for transmittal to the EPA.
Step 4	Upon receipt of the EPA correspondence from DOE, the PCB Management SME forwards the EPA conditions for conducting the research and any recordkeeping requirements to the PI.
Step 5	The PI conducts the research as prescribed by the EPA and maintains records. If additional assistance is required, the PI contacts their ECR and/or the PCB Management SME.

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5. PCB Spill/Fire Response, Reporting and Cleanup

Effective Date: **December 2002**

Point of Contact: [PCB Management Subject Matter Expert](#) or [Environmental Compliance Representative](#)

Applicability

This information applies to all Departments/Divisions.

Required Procedure

All Departments/Divisions are required to respond to all PCB spills in accordance with emergency response protocols (see the [Spill Response](#) Subject Area). For PCB spills, follow the steps below.

Step 1	Respond to all PCB spills by calling 911 or extension 2222 from any internal Laboratory telephone and following emergency response protocols (see the Spill Response Subject Area). For PCB spills, the following additional steps must be taken.
Step 2	If a PCB regulator (located in Bldg. 901, room 115) is involved in a fire-related incident releasing PCBs, responsible staff (e.g., ESD Spill Responder) immediately report the incident to the National Response Center in (1-800-424-8802).
Step 3	If a spill exceeds 1 lb of PCBs by weight, responsible staff (e.g., ESD Spill Responder) notify the agencies identified in the ESD RC-SOP-202 for Oil/Chemical Spill Emergency Response at BNL.
Step 4	<p>If a spill occurs that contains concentrations >50 ppm PCBs or unknown PCB concentrations, the Department/Division designee immediately initiates the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cordons off the area, restricting access to area evidencing any visible traces of PCBs plus a 3-ft buffer. • Posts visible signs advising personnel to avoid the area. • Documents the area of visible contamination, noting the center and extent of visible contamination. • Initiates cleanup immediately through designated PCB response cleanup personnel (call Plant Engineering's Maintenance Management Center at extension 2468). • Contacts the Environmental Compliance Representative for instructions and guidance on sampling, cleanup, and verification requirements, and implementing these instructions. • Completes the Record of PCB Spill and Certification of Cleanup Initiation Form and delivers a copy to the Environmental Compliance Representative (ECR). <p>Note: All costs associated with PCB cleanups and hazardous waste disposal are the responsibility of the Department/Division.</p>
Step 5	The ECR reviews the form and submits it to the PCB Management Subject Matter Expert (SME).

Step 6	Upon completion of cleanup, the Department/Division designee completes the Record of PCB Spill and Certification of Cleanup Completion Form and submits a copy to the ECR.
Step 7	The ECR reviews the form and submits it to the PCB Management SME.
Step 8	The PCB Management SME and Department/Division designee retain a complete file with all associated records and forms for a period of at least five years.

References

ESD RC-SOP-202 for Oil/Chemical Spill Emergency Response at BNL

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6. Disposing of PCB Waste

Effective Date: **December 2002**

Point of Contact: [PCB Management Subject Matter Expert](#) or [Environmental Compliance Representative](#)

Applicability

This information applies to all Departments/Divisions disposing of PCB waste, regardless of whether the item(s) is currently listed on the BNL PCB Inventory.

Required Procedure

Step 1	If the equipment is currently listed on your facility's PCB inventory, notify the Environmental Compliance Representative or the PCB Management SME of your intent to remove the item from service. This will ensure the BNL PCB Inventory is adequately controlled and the waste item is properly categorized.
Step 2	<p>Determine the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PCB concentration of waste material based on manufacturer's documentation or sampling analysis. Volume and weight of actual waste material. <p>Record this information on or attach to the Nonradioactive Waste Control Form in the Hazardous Waste Management Subject Area.</p> <p>Note: The actual PCB concentration is not required for PCB ballasts or small capacitors.</p>
Step 3	If the disposal process involves draining dielectric fluid and the PCB concentration of the fluid is >50 ppm PCB, contact Waste Management Division (WMD) and the PCB Management Subject Matter Expert for additional guidance on treatment/disposal requirements.
Step 4	When a PCB item or PCB contaminated item is removed from service and designated for disposal, record the "Removed-From-Service date" on the item (preferably on the PCB label), and on the associated Nonradioactive Waste Control Form in the Hazardous Waste Management Subject Area.
Step 5	<p>Go to the section PCB Waste Management in the Hazardous Waste Management Subject Area for additional information, including the 30-day clock, packaging and labeling information, etc.</p> <p>Note: PCB waste is required to be picked up by WMD within 30 days of it being declared out of service.</p>

Guidelines

Guidelines

PCBs in Paint:

Concentrations of PCBs above regulatory levels (>50 ppm) have been identified in certain paints on BNL buildings and structures (e.g., BGRR aboveground ducts; HFBR pumphouse Bldg. 707). The PCBs are believed to have been formulated into the paints to improve flame retardancy, prior to the banning of PCBs in 1979. Painted surfaces containing PCBs >50 ppm must be identified and processed as PCB Bulk Product Waste. If demolition or renovation actions are planned for buildings/structures that have the potential for fire retardant painted surfaces, the paint should be sampled and tested for PCBs. Contact the [Environmental Compliance Representative \(ECR\)](#) or [PCB Management Subject Matter Expert](#) for additional details and sampling methods.

PCBs In Pre-1979 Scientific and Electrical Equipment:

Scientific and/or electrical equipment manufactured prior to 1979 will likely contain components (capacitors, transformers, etc.) that contain PCBs. Departments/Divisions should identify and inspect these types of equipment to ensure compliance with applicable PCB regulations. Contact the [ECR](#) for assistance.

General:

Equipment containing PCBs could potentially result in accidental spills or unintentional discharges. Consequently, it is a best management practice to store speedi-dry and/or absorbent pads in the general vicinity of the equipment as long as it is not within 5 m of the equipment.

Include small PCB capacitors on inventory.

Store PCB/PCB-contaminated equipment in secondary containment.

Avoid eating, drinking, or smoking around PCBs.

Do not store combustible material within 5 m of any item that contains PCBs at concentrations >50 ppm.

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7. Combining PCB Fluids

Effective Date: **December 2002**

Point of Contact: [PCB Management Subject Matter Expert](#) or [Environmental Compliance Representative](#)

Applicability

This information applies to all Departments/Divisions handling PCB fluids.

Required Procedure

Step 1	It is not permissible to combine PCB fluids having different PCB concentrations in order to: a. Circumvent regulatory requirements (e.g., combine a small quantity of fluid >50 ppm PCBs with a larger quantity of <50 ppm PCB fluid), so that the resulting composite is below regulatory levels (<50 ppm PCB). Or 2. Meet specifications for burning used oil (e.g., combining oil >2 ppm with oil <2 ppm, so that the resulting volume is <2 ppm).
Step 2	When fluids of different PCB concentrations are combined and one of the sources is >50 ppm, process the resulting volume using the source having the highest PCB concentration (regardless of the analytical results of the final combined volume).
Step 3	When batches of oil are combined repeatedly from more than one known source, contact the PCB Management Subject Matter Expert to discuss establishing a sampling program.


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Known PCB Equipment Found at BNL

Effective Date: **December 2002**

Point of Contact: [PCB Management Subject Matter Expert](#) or [Environmental Compliance Representative](#)

Note: This list provides examples of items that currently or historically have been known to contain PCBs. This list is not a copy of the BNL PCB Inventory.

Manufacturer	Equipment	Model #	Serial #	Volume
Acme Corporation	capacitor	GE14F1206	250-1	5.61
Aerovok	capacitor	P104F292	-0-	0.0625
Aerovok	capacitor	4009J	-0-	0.0625
Aerovok	capacitor	CP70E1FJ105K1	CP07FB3	0.0625
Aerovok	capacitor	P162F480	-0-	0.09
Aerovok	capacitor	CP70E1FM405K1	-0-	0.5
Aerovok	capacitor	PO9J	-0-	0.16
Aerovok	capacitor	CP70E1FJ105K1	-0-	0.03
Aerovok	capacitor	7512	-0-	0.0625
Aerovok	capacitor	P162F307	-0-	0.09
Aerovok	capacitor	P191F192	-0-	0.013
Axel	capacitor	50PC15	-0-	3.
Axel	capacitor	10538W	-0-	3.
Axel	capacitor	20518W	-0-	1.5
Cober Corporation	Amplifier	1507	5	0.5
Collins Radio	Capacitor	-0-	01273	5.
Cornell Dubilier	Capacitor	TJU 6040	-0-	0.06
Cornell Dubilier	Capacitor	XT299	-0-	0.0625
Cornell Dubilier	Capacitor	TJU 15020X	-0-	0.125
Cornell Dubilier	Capacitor	TJU 20010	-0-	0.03
Cornell Dubilier	Capacitor	T20040	-0-	0.2
Cornell Dubilier	Capacitor	TJU 6100	-0-	0.065
Cornell Dubilier	Capacitor	TR 407	-0-	0.065
Cornell Dubilier	Capacitor	TJU 6100	-0-	0.1
Cornell Dubilier	Capacitor	T50005J	-0-	0.125
Cornell Dubilier	Capacitor	TJ040040AJ	-0-	0.1
Cornell Dubilier	Capacitor	CP70E1EJ405K	-0-	0.6
Cornell Dubilier	Capacitor	TJU 20080	-0-	0.15

Cornell Dubilier	Capacitor	I 100601	-0-	0.25
Cornell Dubilier	Capacitor	TJU 20050G	-0-	0.2
Cornell Dubilier	Capacitor	TJH10040G	-0-	0.125
Cornell Dubilier	Capacitor	T10040J	-0-	0.125
Cornell Dubilier	Capacitor	CP70E1EK104K	-0-	0.0156
Cornell Dubilier	Capacitor	KGDL-2150	-0-	0.05
Cornell Dubilier	Capacitor	TJU 20080J	-0-	0.25
Cornell Dubilier	Capacitor	T20040	-0-	0.2
Cornell Dubilier	Capacitor	TJH10100	-0-	0.25
Cornell Dubilier	Capacitor	T6100G	-0-	0.065
Cornell Dubilier	Capacitor	TK221	-0-	5.
Cornell Dubilier	Capacitor	TJU 15010X	-0-	0.125
Cornell Dubilier	Capacitor	H387	TKB 200P25	0.2
Corson Electric	Capacitor	MSA-424-A310	-0-	0.5
Corson Electric	Capacitor	C-378-P3	-0-	1.
Electro Engineering	Inductor	E17221	33	10.
FCI	Capacitor	KM2-60-2X1M		0.0625
Film Capacitors Inc	Capacitor	M2-15-4M	-0-	0.0625
Filtron	Filter	FSR-401E	-0-	0.5
Filtron	Filter	FSR-108E	-0-	0.5
Gates Transmitter Co.	Transmitter	-0-	00236	0.5
General Capacitor	Capacitor	-0-	1065-1A TO 24A	0.24
General Capacitor	Capacitor	P404E314B7	-0-	0.125
General Capacitor	Capacitor	3004441	-0-	0.065
General Electric	Capacitor	14F857	-0-	0.5
General Electric	Capacitor	CP70B1FG106K	-0-	0.023
General Electric	Capacitor	45F278	-0-	0.05
General Electric	Capacitor	23F1241	-0-	0.5
General Electric	Capacitor	25F947	-0-	0.125
General Electric	Capacitor	23F1094G2	-0-	0.125
General Electric	Capacitor	28F5145	-0-	0.2
General Electric	Capacitor	26F965	-0-	0.12
General Electric	Capacitor	14F1206	-0-	2.86
General Electric	Capacitor	49F2074	-0-	0.15
General Electric	Capacitor	23F402	-0-	0.125
General Electric	Capacitor	28F973	-0-	0.0625
General Electric	Capacitor	14F1250	-0-	0.75
General Electric	Capacitor	23F1150	-0-	0.3
General Electric	Capacitor	14F645	P37583	2.8
General Electric	Capacitor	49F4343	-0-	0.05
General Electric	Capacitor	23F357	-0-	0.05
General Electric	Capacitor	49F6357	-0-	0.25
General Electric	Capacitor	45F601	-0-	0.0625
General Electric	Capacitor	45F603	-0-	0.05
General Instrument	Capacitor	CP70E1EE105K	-0-	0.017

General Instrument	Capacitor	CP70E1EF400K	-0-	0.017
Moletron	Capacitor	-0-	-0-	-0-
Northeast Scientific	Capacitor	B-03-10		0.0625
Northeast Scientific	Capacitor	XT305	-0-	0.0625
Plastic Capacitors Inc	Capacitor	LK 40-105	-0-	0.0625
Pyramid	Capacitor	PLFF	-0-	1.5
Pyramid	Capacitor	PJM 100-2	-0-	0.047
Sangamo	Capacitor	7533-50.OR	-0-	0.34
Sangamo	Capacitor	702012-3203	-0-	0.125
Sangamo	Capacitor	782513-1004	-0-	1.2
Sangamo	Capacitor	782013-1004	-0-	1.2
Sangamo	Capacitor	7116-G.OR	-0-	0.036
Sangamo	Capacitor	756630-1	-0-	0.25
Sangamo	Capacitor	702013-7001	-0-	1.
Sangamo	Capacitor	7522-55.1	-0-	0.25
Sangamo	Capacitor	702012-6012	-0-	0.13
Sangamo	Capacitor	CP72E1F605K	-0-	0.75
Siemens	Capacitor	-0-	-0-	0.1
Sprague	Capacitor	CP70B1FF106K	-0-	0.023
Sprague	Capacitor	335P600C	-0-	0.36
Sprague	Capacitor	158276	-0-	0.69
Sprague	Capacitor	KKL165	-0-	0.05
Sprague	Capacitor	P158561	-0-	0.25
Sprague	Capacitor	L-61003-9	-0-	0.06
Sprague	Capacitor	P47708	-0-	0.0625
Sprague	Capacitor	P48918	-0-	0.15
Sprague	Capacitor	335B6	-0-	0.36
Sprague	Capacitor	P158536	-0-	0.125
Sprague	Capacitor	OV-2050	-0-	0.1
Sprague	Capacitor	P158276	-0-	0.1
Sprague	Capacitor	P158061	-0-	0.0625
Sprague	Capacitor	CP70B1FH106K	-0-	0.023
Sprague	Capacitor	CP70E1FJ106K	-0-	0.023
Sprague	Capacitor	P4994	-0-	0.0625
Sprague	Capacitor	CP70E1EK104K	-0-	0.0156
Standard Transformer	Transformer	P-3025	-0-	0.05
Standard Transformer	Transformer	P-6160	-0-	0.05
Standard Transformer	Transformer	PC 8406	-0-	0.05
Standard Transformer	Transformer	TF4RX01YY	FH-65	0.075
Standard Transformer	Transformer	P-5002	-0-	0.05
Thermionic	Capacitor	-0-	-0-	-0-
Tobe Deutchman	Capacitor	-0-	-0-	-0-
Trenton Transformer	Tranformer	6687-8	-0-	5.
Westinghouse	Capacitor	1318768	-0-	0.55
Westinghouse	Capacitor	1253438	-0-	3.

Westinghouse	Capacitor	S1346527-A	-0-	0.05
Westinghouse	Capacitor	S1392031	-0-	0.03
Westinghouse	Capacitor	1446428A	-0-	1.25
Westinghouse	Capacitor	S1318768	-0-	0.5
Westinghouse	PFN CKT	2K3187	-0-	0.5
Westinghouse	Regulator	-0-	IS37P130	100.
Westinghouse	Transformer	-0-	3863565	10.

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Subject Area: **PCB Management**

PCB Labels - Types/Sizes

Effective Date: **December 2002**

Point of Contact: [PCB Management Subject Matter Expert](#) or [Environmental Compliance Representative](#)



Figure 1: EPA Label ML
Size: 6"x6" - Stock #S-33862
4"x4" - Stock #S-33888
2"x2" - Stock #S-33886



Figure 2: EPA Label Ms
Size: 1"x2" - Stock #S-33860



Figure 3:
Size: 1"x2" - Stock #S-33830



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RECORD OF PCB SPILL AND CERTIFICATION OF CLEANUP COMPLETION FORM

1. Source of spill _____

2. Date and time the spill occurred _____
3. Date and time cleanup was completed _____
4. Brief description of the spill location _____

5. If the boundaries of the spill were not clearly visible, describe any pre-cleanup sampling Performed to establish the spill boundaries _____

6. Describe the solid surfaces cleaned, products used to perform cleaning, and the double wash/rinse method used _____
7. Approximate depth of soil/materials excavated (if applicable) _____
8. Amount of soil/materials removed (if applicable) _____
9. Describe any additional pre or post cleanup sampling _____
10. If available, the estimated cost of the cleanup by staff hours, dollars, or both _____
11. Attach copies of sampling plan and/or analytical results supporting determination spill has been appropriately cleaned up.

I acknowledge that the information contained in this record and certification is true to the best of my knowledge.

Name _____ Title _____

Signature _____ Date _____

Cc: Dept/Div. files

RECORD OF PCB SPILL AND CERTIFICATION OF CLEANUP INITIATION FORM

1. Source of PCB spill _____

2. Date and time the spill occurred or was discovered _____
 - a. Notice to ES&H Coordinator _____
 - b. Notice to ESD Environmental Compliance Representative (ECR) _____
3. Cordoning and posting of spill area
 - a. Size of restricted area cordoned off _____
 - b. Number of spill advisory signs posted _____
 - c. Type of floor or other surface where spill occurred _____
4. Area of visible PCB contamination
 - a. Location and size of area with visible traces _____
(Attach map of area)
 - b. If no visible traces, describe location and size of area sampled to establish spill boundaries

5. Date and time cleanup initiated on physical traces of PCB _____

I acknowledge that the information contained in this record and certification is true to the best of my knowledge.

Name _____ Title _____

Signature _____ Date _____

DELIVER COMPLETED FORM TO ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DIVISION (ESD) ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE REPRESENTATIVE (ECR) PROMPTLY

Receipt by ESD ECR: Date _____ Time _____


Name _____ Signature _____

1. EPA Regional Office Notification Required? ____ Yes ____ No
 - a. Name of person contacted _____
 - b. Date and time of notification _____

Notification by

Name _____ Signature _____

Cc: Dept/Div. files



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Definitions: PCB Management

Effective Date: **December 2002**

Point of Contact: [PCB Management Subject Matter Expert](#) or [Environmental Compliance Representative](#)

Term	Definition
annual	Once within a calendar year.
capacitor	A device for accumulating and holding a charge of electricity and consisting of conducting surfaces separated by a dielectric.
ECR	Environmental Compliance Representative in the Environmental Services Division (ESD).
industrial waste	Any liquid, gas, or solid waste resulting from an industrial process that may cause pollution. Industrial waste is not regulated as hazardous waste, but requires local or State approval for disposal to a landfill or resource recovery facility. Examples include nonhazardous waste oil, oil spill debris, ion exchange resin columns, and non-friable asbestos.
large high voltage capacitor	A capacitor that contains 1.36 kg (3 lbs) or more of dielectric fluid and operates at 2,000 V (ac or dc) or above.
large low voltage capacitor	A capacitor that contains 1.36 kg (3 lbs) or more of dielectric fluid and operates below 2,000 V (ac or dc).
large PCB label	Large (6" x 6") EPA-approved label used to mark PCB equipment; stock item at BNL.
leak or leaking	Any instance in which a PCB container or equipment has any PCBs on any portion of its external surface.
nonporous surface	A smooth, unpainted solid surface that limits penetration of liquid containing PCBs beyond the immediate surface (e.g., smooth uncorroded metal; high-density plastics, such as polycarbonates and melamines, that do not absorb organic solvents).
PCBs	Polychlorinated Biphenyls.
PCB article	Any manufactured item that contains PCBs and whose surface has been in direct contact with PCBs.
PCB article container	Any package, can, bottle, bag, barrel, drum, tank, or other device used to contain PCB Articles or PCB Equipment, and whose surface has not been in direct contact with PCBs.
PCB container	Any package, can, bottle, bag, barrel, drum, tank, or other device that contains PCBs or PCB Articles and whose surface(s) has been in direct contact with PCBs.
PCB-contaminated equipment	A liquid or non-liquid material containing PCBs at concentrations ≥ 50 ppm but < 500 ppm PCB, or where insufficient liquid material is available for analysis, a

	nonporous surface having a surface concentration >10 µg/100cm ² but <100 µg/100cm ² , measured by a standard wipe test (as per 40 CFR 761.3, Definitions).
PCB item	Any PCB article, article container, container, equipment, or anything that deliberately or unintentionally contains or has as a part of any PCB(s).
PCB spill	Any spill, leak, or other uncontrolled discharge where the release results in any quantity of PCBs running off or about to run off the external surface of the equipment or other PCB source, as well as the contamination resulting from those releases. This applies to spills where the source material contains 50 ppm or greater PCBs.
PCB transformer	Any transformer that contains 500 ppm PCB or greater.
PCB waste	Any PCB or PCB item identified for disposal, item that has come into contact with PCBs as part of a spill clean up, or item that has been contaminated by a PCB spill where cleanup standards were not met and where the item(s) can be removed for disposal.
porous surface	Any surface that allows PCBs to penetrate or pass into itself including, but not limited to, paint or coating on metal; corroded metal; fibrous glass or glass wool; unglazed ceramics; low-density plastics such as Styrofoam and polyethylene; coated or uncoated wood; concrete or cement; plasterboard; asphalt; rubber (as per 40 CFR 761.3, Definitions).
ppm	Parts per million.
Removed-From-Service date	The date an item is determined to be a PCB waste and the decision is made to dispose of it (also known as the Out-Of-Service date).
small capacitor	A capacitor that contains less than 1.36 kg (3 lbs) of dielectric fluid or a capacitor whose total volume is less than 100 cubic inches.
small PCB label	Small (1" x 2") EPA-approved label used to mark PCB equipment; stock item at BNL.
small quantities for R&D	Any quantity of PCBs that is <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. originally packaged in one or more hermetically sealed containers of a volume of no more than 5 ml; and 2. used only for purposes of scientific experimentation or analysis, or chemical research on, or analysis of, PCBs, but not for research or analysis for the development of a PCB product.
trade names for PCBs	Aroclor, Askarel, Chlorinol, Diaclor, Inerteen, Pyranol, Pyroclor.
TSCA	Toxic Substance Control Act

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Revision History: Oil/PCB Management

Point of Contact: [Environmental Compliance Representative](#)

Revision History of this Subject Area

Date	Description	Management System
March 1999	This subject area replaces the requirements specified in SEAPPM 6.3.0, "PCB Management."	Environmental Management System

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Introduction: PCB Management

Effective Date: **December 2002**

Point of Contact: [PCB Management Subject Matter Expert](#) or [Environmental Compliance Representative](#)

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) belong to a broad family of organic chemicals known as chlorinated hydrocarbons. The use, storage, and disposal of PCBs is regulated under the federal Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) of 1976. TSCA also has specific requirements for performing research on PCBs as well as specific requirements for cleanup of spills involving PCBs.

The current BNL PCB Inventory does not contain PCB transformers that are defined as ≥ 500 ppm PCBs. Therefore, the specific regulatory requirements regarding these PCB transformers have not been included in this subject area.


The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) banned the manufacture of PCBs in 1979. Prior to 1979, PCBs were widely used in electrical equipment such as capacitors, transformers, switches, voltage regulators, and klystrons. They were also used in heat transfer and hydraulic systems. Monsanto, the principal domestic producer of PCBs, sold PCBs under the trade name "Aroclor." Other common trade names for PCBs include askarel, chlorinol, diacolor, inerteen, pyranol, and pyroclor.

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Subject Area: **PCB Management**

1. PCB Equipment Inventory Reporting Requirements

Effective Date: **December 2002**

Point of Contact: [PCB Management Subject Matter Expert](#) or [Environmental Compliance Representative](#)

Applicability

This information applies to all Departments/Divisions that use or store PCB and/or PCB-contaminated equipment (capacitors, transformers, klystron units, etc.).

Required Procedure

All existing equipment containing PCBs must be included in the BNL PCB Inventory except nonleaking small capacitors, light ballasts, and items where the concentration of the PCB source material is less than 50 ppm. This inventory is retained on file with the ESD and BNL's current PCB Inventory can be viewed online (see [Table 4.1.5 of the Facility Use Agreement](#) in the [BNL Facility Use Agreements](#) [*Limited Access]). Updates must be provided annually for each calendar year. If departments have capacitors manufactured prior to 1970 believed to be oil filled, but cannot verify the existence of PCBs through an investigation of manufacturer's records, then the capacitor must be handled as if it contains PCBs (see the [Known PCB Equipment Found at BNL](#) exhibit).

Step 1	The Department/Division designee maintains an accurate inventory of their PCB and/or PCB-contaminated equipment and maintains quarterly inspection records on all PCB regulators.
Step 2	The Department/Division notifies the Environmental Compliance Representative (ECR) and/or the PCB Management Subject Matter Expert (SME) of any planned changes to the PCB inventory (e.g., disposal of an item on the PCB inventory, or relocation offsite; draining or retrofilling, etc.).
Step 3	The Department/Division designee reviews their inventory, at a minimum, annually each calendar year.
Step 4	The PCB Management SME issues an annual reminder to Department Chairs/Division Managers to prepare and submit their annual inventory to the PCB Management SME.
Step 5	The Department/Division designee provides the PCB Management SME with their updated information upon request (usually between February 1st and April 1st of each new year).
Step 6	The PCB Management SME prepares and submits the annual BNL PCB Document Log inventory to the DOE-Brookhaven Area Office (BAO) by July 1st of each new year.

Guidelines

Small PCB capacitors should be included in the BNL PCB Inventory.

References

[BNL Facility Use Agreements](#) (*Limited Access)

*Access Limited to Staff and Authorized Guests

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Subject Area: **PCB Management**

2. PCB Equipment Labeling Requirements

Effective Date: **December 2002**

Point of Contact: [PCB Management Subject Matter Expert](#) or [Environmental Compliance Representative](#)

Applicability

This information applies to all Departments/Divisions that use or store PCB items and/or PCB-contaminated equipment (capacitors, transformers, klystron units, etc.).

Required Procedure

Managers ensure that their PCB items and/or PCB-contaminated equipment are labeled with EPA-approved labels. All owners of PCB items and/or PCB-contaminated equipment must label their equipment in accordance with the following steps.

Step 1	The Department/Division designee obtains an EPA-approved PCB label from the BNL stock supply (see PCB Labels - Types/Sizes exhibit).
Step 2	<p>The Department/Division designee affixes the largest PCB label that will fit (maximum label size is 6" x 6") on the following items while in service or in storage for reuse: PCB regulators, PCB large high- or low-voltage capacitors, PCB Article containers and PCB containers.</p> <p>Note: It is permissible to label the outside of a structure (e.g., electrical cabinet) housing several inaccessible, large PCB capacitors, instead of labeling each item individually, provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The outside of the enclosure is labeled with a large PCB label. b. A record or procedure identifying the capacitors contained within the enclosure is maintained. c. The capacitors are labeled when they are removed from the cabinet.
Step 3	The Department/Division designee affixes the largest PCB label that will fit (maximum label size is 6" x 6") on a large PCB capacitor at the time of removal of the equipment from use (if not already labeled).
Step 4	<p>The Department/Division designee labels the outside of equipment that contains large PCB capacitors; doors to rooms that contain PCB regulators; storage areas used to store PCB items for disposal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large capacitors are defined as greater than 1639 cm³ (100 in³) and containing 3 or more pounds of PCB fluid

	<p> pounds of PCB fluid.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The 6" x 6" label with black lettering that states, "PCBs are present," is commonly referred to as the "ML label."
Step 5	When a PCB item or PCB-contaminated item is removed from service and designated for disposal, record the "Removed From Service Date" on the item (preferably on the PCB label), and on the associated Nonradioactive Waste Control Form in the Hazardous Waste Management Subject Area.
Step 6	All labels required by this section must be placed in a position on the exterior of the item so that the label can be easily read by persons inspecting or servicing the item and by emergency response personnel.

References

[Hazardous Waste Management](#) Subject Area

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Subject Area: **PCB Management**

3. PCB Article Storage for Reuse Requirements

Effective Date: **December 2002**

Point of Contact: [PCB Management Subject Matter Expert](#) or [Environmental Compliance Representative](#)

Applicability

This information applies to all Departments/Divisions that store PCB articles and/or PCB-contaminated equipment (capacitors, regulators, transformers, klystron units, etc.), including small PCB capacitors.

Required Procedure

Managers ensure that their PCB articles and/or PCB-contaminated equipment in storage for reuse (e.g., spares, and new PCB items stored as spares) are stored in compliance with the requirements in 40 CFR 761.35, Storage for Reuse by following the steps below.

Step 1	<p>Indefinite Storage for Reuse: Ensure PCB articles/equipment having PCB concentrations >50 ppm are stored for reuse in a facility that meets the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Adequate roof and walls to prevent water from reaching stored items.b. Adequate floor that has continuous curbing with a minimum of 6-inch curb height. Floors and curbing constructed of Portland cement, concrete or a continuous smooth, nonporous surface as defined in the Definitions section of this subject area (see note below).c. Capable of providing a containment volume equal to at least two times the internal volume of the largest PCB item, or 25% of the total volume of all items stored, whichever is greater.d. No drain valves, floor drains, expansion joints, or openings that would permit liquids to flow from the containment. <p>Note: A secondary containment tray having all of the characteristics identified in items b - d above, and located in a building that satisfies item "a" above is considered an acceptable facility for indefinite storage for reuse.</p>
Step 2	<p>In order to store PCB articles in a facility that does not meet the above requirements, obtain written approval from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Contact the PCB Management Subject Matter Expert for additional details.</p>

References

40 CFR 761.35, Storage for Reuse


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Subject Area: **PCB Management**

4. Requirements for Research Using PCBs

Effective Date: **December 2002**

Point of Contact: [PCB Management Subject Matter Expert](#) or [Environmental Compliance Representative](#)

Applicability

This information applies to all Departments/Divisions that use or plan to use PCBs in research.

Required Procedure

Authorization from the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is required to conduct research using PCBs. No research involving PCBs will proceed without written approval from the PCB Management Subject Matter Expert (SME).

Step 1	The Principal Investigator (PI) notifies their Environmental Compliance Representative (ECR) at least four to six months in advance of when they plan to perform a research project involving PCBs, and provides the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Proposed start date;• Scope of Work, including quantity of PCBs to be used and procedures for handling, storage and disposal of all PCB-related items; and• Proposed end date.
Step 2	The ECR reviews this information for completeness and forwards it to the PCB Management SME.
Step 3	The PCB Management SME evaluates the information to determine if EPA approval is required. If so, the PCB Management SME prepares and submits a letter to DOE for transmittal to the EPA.
Step 4	Upon receipt of the EPA correspondence from DOE, the PCB Management SME forwards the EPA conditions for conducting the research and any recordkeeping requirements to the PI.
Step 5	The PI conducts the research as prescribed by the EPA and maintains records. If additional assistance is required, the PI contacts their ECR and/or the PCB Management SME.

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Subject Area: **PCB Management**

5. PCB Spill/Fire Response, Reporting and Cleanup

Effective Date: **December 2002**

Point of Contact: [PCB Management Subject Matter Expert](#) or [Environmental Compliance Representative](#)

Applicability

This information applies to all Departments/Divisions.

Required Procedure

All Departments/Divisions are required to respond to all PCB spills in accordance with emergency response protocols (see the [Spill Response](#) Subject Area). For PCB spills, follow the steps below.

Step 1	Respond to all PCB spills by calling 911 or extension 2222 from any internal Laboratory telephone and following emergency response protocols (see the Spill Response Subject Area). For PCB spills, the following additional steps must be taken.
Step 2	If a PCB regulator (located in Bldg. 901, room 115) is involved in a fire-related incident releasing PCBs, responsible staff (e.g., ESD Spill Responder) immediately report the incident to the National Response Center in (1-800-424-8802).
Step 3	If a spill exceeds 1 lb of PCBs by weight, responsible staff (e.g., ESD Spill Responder) notify the agencies identified in the ESD RC-SOP-202 for Oil/Chemical Spill Emergency Response at BNL.
Step 4	<p>If a spill occurs that contains concentrations >50 ppm PCBs or unknown PCB concentrations, the Department/Division designee immediately initiates the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cordons off the area, restricting access to area evidencing any visible traces of PCBs plus a 3-ft buffer. • Posts visible signs advising personnel to avoid the area. • Documents the area of visible contamination, noting the center and extent of visible contamination. • Initiates cleanup immediately through designated PCB response cleanup personnel (call Plant Engineering's Maintenance Management Center at extension 2468). • Contacts the Environmental Compliance Representative for instructions and guidance on sampling, cleanup, and verification requirements, and implementing these instructions. • Completes the Record of PCB Spill and Certification of Cleanup Initiation Form and delivers a copy to the Environmental Compliance Representative (ECR). <p>Note: All costs associated with PCB cleanups and hazardous waste disposal are the responsibility of the Department/Division.</p>
Step 5	The ECR reviews the form and submits it to the PCB Management Subject Matter Expert (SME).

Step 6	Upon completion of cleanup, the Department/Division designee completes the Record of PCB Spill and Certification of Cleanup Completion Form and submits a copy to the ECR.
Step 7	The ECR reviews the form and submits it to the PCB Management SME.
Step 8	The PCB Management SME and Department/Division designee retain a complete file with all associated records and forms for a period of at least five years.

References

ESD RC-SOP-202 for Oil/Chemical Spill Emergency Response at BNL

[Spill Response](#) Subject Area


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Subject Area: **PCB Management**

6. Disposing of PCB Waste

Effective Date: **December 2002**

Point of Contact: [PCB Management Subject Matter Expert](#) or [Environmental Compliance Representative](#)

Applicability

This information applies to all Departments/Divisions disposing of PCB waste, regardless of whether the item(s) is currently listed on the BNL PCB Inventory.

Required Procedure

Step 1	If the equipment is currently listed on your facility's PCB inventory, notify the Environmental Compliance Representative or the PCB Management SME of your intent to remove the item from service. This will ensure the BNL PCB Inventory is adequately controlled and the waste item is properly categorized.
Step 2	<p>Determine the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCB concentration of waste material based on manufacturer's documentation or sampling analysis. • Volume and weight of actual waste material. <p>Record this information on or attach to the Nonradioactive Waste Control Form in the Hazardous Waste Management Subject Area.</p> <p>Note: The actual PCB concentration is not required for PCB ballasts or small capacitors.</p>
Step 3	If the disposal process involves draining dielectric fluid and the PCB concentration of the fluid is >50 ppm PCB, contact Waste Management Division (WMD) and the PCB Management Subject Matter Expert for additional guidance on treatment/disposal requirements.
Step 4	When a PCB item or PCB contaminated item is removed from service and designated for disposal, record the "Removed-From-Service date" on the item (preferably on the PCB label), and on the associated Nonradioactive Waste Control Form in the Hazardous Waste Management Subject Area.
Step 5	<p>Go to the section PCB Waste Management in the Hazardous Waste Management Subject Area for additional information, including the 30-day clock, packaging and labeling information, etc.</p> <p>Note: PCB waste is required to be picked up by WMD within 30 days of it being declared out of service.</p>

Guidelines

Guidelines

PCBs in Paint:

Concentrations of PCBs above regulatory levels (>50 ppm) have been identified in certain paints on BNL buildings and structures (e.g., BGRR aboveground ducts; HFBR pumphouse Bldg. 707). The PCBs are believed to have been formulated into the paints to improve flame retardancy, prior to the banning of PCBs in 1979. Painted surfaces containing PCBs >50 ppm must be identified and processed as PCB Bulk Product Waste. If demolition or renovation actions are planned for buildings/structures that have the potential for fire retardant painted surfaces, the paint should be sampled and tested for PCBs. Contact the [Environmental Compliance Representative \(ECR\)](#) or [PCB Management Subject Matter Expert](#) for additional details and sampling methods.

PCBs In Pre-1979 Scientific and Electrical Equipment:

Scientific and/or electrical equipment manufactured prior to 1979 will likely contain components (capacitors, transformers, etc.) that contain PCBs. Departments/Divisions should identify and inspect these types of equipment to ensure compliance with applicable PCB regulations. Contact the [ECR](#) for assistance.

General:

Equipment containing PCBs could potentially result in accidental spills or unintentional discharges. Consequently, it is a best management practice to store speedi-dry and/or absorbent pads in the general vicinity of the equipment as long as it is not within 5 m of the equipment.

Include small PCB capacitors on inventory.

Store PCB/PCB-contaminated equipment in secondary containment.

Avoid eating, drinking, or smoking around PCBs.

Do not store combustible material within 5 m of any item that contains PCBs at concentrations >50 ppm.

References

[Hazardous Waste Management](#) Subject Area

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Subject Area: **PCB Management**

7. Combining PCB Fluids

Effective Date: **December 2002**

Point of Contact: [PCB Management Subject Matter Expert](#) or [Environmental Compliance Representative](#)

Applicability

This information applies to all Departments/Divisions handling PCB fluids.

Required Procedure

Step 1	It is not permissible to combine PCB fluids having different PCB concentrations in order to: a. Circumvent regulatory requirements (e.g., combine a small quantity of fluid >50 ppm PCBs with a larger quantity of <50 ppm PCB fluid), so that the resulting composite is below regulatory levels (<50 ppm PCB). Or 2. Meet specifications for burning used oil (e.g., combining oil >2 ppm with oil <2 ppm, so that the resulting volume is <2 ppm).
Step 2	When fluids of different PCB concentrations are combined and one of the sources is >50 ppm, process the resulting volume using the source having the highest PCB concentration (regardless of the analytical results of the final combined volume).
Step 3	When batches of oil are combined repeatedly from more than one known source, contact the PCB Management Subject Matter Expert to discuss establishing a sampling program.


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Subject Area: PCB Management

Known PCB Equipment Found at BNL

Effective Date: **December 2002**

Point of Contact: [PCB Management Subject Matter Expert](#) or [Environmental Compliance Representative](#)

Note: This list provides examples of items that currently or historically have been known to contain PCBs. This list is not a copy of the BNL PCB Inventory.

Manufacturer	Equipment	Model #	Serial #	Volume
Acme Corporation	capacitor	GE14F1206	250-1	5.61
Aerovok	capacitor	P104F292	-0-	0.0625
Aerovok	capacitor	4009J	-0-	0.0625
Aerovok	capacitor	CP70E1FJ105K1	CP07FB3	0.0625
Aerovok	capacitor	P162F480	-0-	0.09
Aerovok	capacitor	CP70E1FM405K1	-0-	0.5
Aerovok	capacitor	PO9J	-0-	0.16
Aerovok	capacitor	CP70E1FJ105K1	-0-	0.03
Aerovok	capacitor	7512	-0-	0.0625
Aerovok	capacitor	P162F307	-0-	0.09
Aerovok	capacitor	P191F192	-0-	0.013
Axel	capacitor	50PC15	-0-	3.
Axel	capacitor	10538W	-0-	3.
Axel	capacitor	20518W	-0-	1.5
Cober Corporation	Amplifier	1507	5	0.5
Collins Radio	Capacitor	-0-	01273	5.
Cornell Dubilier	Capacitor	TJU 6040	-0-	0.06
Cornell Dubilier	Capacitor	XT299	-0-	0.0625
Cornell Dubilier	Capacitor	TJU 15020X	-0-	0.125
Cornell Dubilier	Capacitor	TJU 20010	-0-	0.03
Cornell Dubilier	Capacitor	T20040	-0-	0.2
Cornell Dubilier	Capacitor	TJU 6100	-0-	0.065
Cornell Dubilier	Capacitor	TR 407	-0-	0.065
Cornell Dubilier	Capacitor	TJU 6100	-0-	0.1
Cornell Dubilier	Capacitor	T50005J	-0-	0.125
Cornell Dubilier	Capacitor	TJ040040AJ	-0-	0.1
Cornell Dubilier	Capacitor	CP70E1EJ405K	-0-	0.6
Cornell Dubilier	Capacitor	TJU 20080	-0-	0.15

Cornell Dubilier	Capacitor	I 100601	-0-	0.25
Cornell Dubilier	Capacitor	TJU 20050G	-0-	0.2
Cornell Dubilier	Capacitor	TJH10040G	-0-	0.125
Cornell Dubilier	Capacitor	T10040J	-0-	0.125
Cornell Dubilier	Capacitor	CP70E1EK104K	-0-	0.0156
Cornell Dubilier	Capacitor	KGDL-2150	-0-	0.05
Cornell Dubilier	Capacitor	TJU 20080J	-0-	0.25
Cornell Dubilier	Capacitor	T20040	-0-	0.2
Cornell Dubilier	Capacitor	TJH10100	-0-	0.25
Cornell Dubilier	Capacitor	T6100G	-0-	0.065
Cornell Dubilier	Capacitor	TK221	-0-	5.
Cornell Dubilier	Capacitor	TJU 15010X	-0-	0.125
Cornell Dubilier	Capacitor	H387	TKB 200P25	0.2
Corson Electric	Capacitor	MSA-424-A310	-0-	0.5
Corson Electric	Capacitor	C-378-P3	-0-	1.
Electro Engineering	Inductor	E17221	33	10.
FCI	Capacitor	KM2-60-2X1M		0.0625
Film Capacitors Inc	Capacitor	M2-15-4M	-0-	0.0625
Filtron	Filter	FSR-401E	-0-	0.5
Filtron	Filter	FSR-108E	-0-	0.5
Gates Transmitter Co.	Transmitter	-0-	00236	0.5
General Capacitor	Capacitor	-0-	1065-1A TO 24A	0.24
General Capacitor	Capacitor	P404E314B7	-0-	0.125
General Capacitor	Capacitor	3004441	-0-	0.065
General Electric	Capacitor	14F857	-0-	0.5
General Electric	Capacitor	CP70B1FG106K	-0-	0.023
General Electric	Capacitor	45F278	-0-	0.05
General Electric	Capacitor	23F1241	-0-	0.5
General Electric	Capacitor	25F947	-0-	0.125
General Electric	Capacitor	23F1094G2	-0-	0.125
General Electric	Capacitor	28F5145	-0-	0.2
General Electric	Capacitor	26F965	-0-	0.12
General Electric	Capacitor	14F1206	-0-	2.86
General Electric	Capacitor	49F2074	-0-	0.15
General Electric	Capacitor	23F402	-0-	0.125
General Electric	Capacitor	28F973	-0-	0.0625
General Electric	Capacitor	14F1250	-0-	0.75
General Electric	Capacitor	23F1150	-0-	0.3
General Electric	Capacitor	14F645	P37583	2.8
General Electric	Capacitor	49F4343	-0-	0.05
General Electric	Capacitor	23F357	-0-	0.05
General Electric	Capacitor	49F6357	-0-	0.25
General Electric	Capacitor	45F601	-0-	0.0625
General Electric	Capacitor	45F603	-0-	0.05
General Instrument	Capacitor	CP70E1EE105K	-0-	0.017

General Instrument	Capacitor	CP70E1EF400K	-0-	0.017
Molelectron	Capacitor	-0-	-0-	-0-
Northeast Scientific	Capacitor	B-03-10		0.0625
Northeast Scientific	Capacitor	XT305	-0-	0.0625
Plastic Capacitors Inc	Capacitor	LK 40-105	-0-	0.0625
Pyramid	Capacitor	PLFF	-0-	1.5
Pyramid	Capacitor	PJM 100-2	-0-	0.047
Sangamo	Capacitor	7533-50.OR	-0-	0.34
Sangamo	Capacitor	702012-3203	-0-	0.125
Sangamo	Capacitor	782513-1004	-0-	1.2
Sangamo	Capacitor	782013-1004	-0-	1.2
Sangamo	Capacitor	7116-G.OR	-0-	0.036
Sangamo	Capacitor	756630-1	-0-	0.25
Sangamo	Capacitor	702013-7001	-0-	1.
Sangamo	Capacitor	7522-55.1	-0-	0.25
Sangamo	Capacitor	702012-6012	-0-	0.13
Sangamo	Capacitor	CP72E1F605K	-0-	0.75
Siemens	Capacitor	-0-	-0-	0.1
Sprague	Capacitor	CP70B1FF106K	-0-	0.023
Sprague	Capacitor	335P600C	-0-	0.36
Sprague	Capacitor	158276	-0-	0.69
Sprague	Capacitor	KKL165	-0-	0.05
Sprague	Capacitor	P158561	-0-	0.25
Sprague	Capacitor	L-61003-9	-0-	0.06
Sprague	Capacitor	P47708	-0-	0.0625
Sprague	Capacitor	P48918	-0-	0.15
Sprague	Capacitor	335B6	-0-	0.36
Sprague	Capacitor	P158536	-0-	0.125
Sprague	Capacitor	OV-2050	-0-	0.1
Sprague	Capacitor	P158276	-0-	0.1
Sprague	Capacitor	P158061	-0-	0.0625
Sprague	Capacitor	CP70B1FH106K	-0-	0.023
Sprague	Capacitor	CP70E1FJ106K	-0-	0.023
Sprague	Capacitor	P4994	-0-	0.0625
Sprague	Capacitor	CP70E1EK104K	-0-	0.0156
Standard Transformer	Transformer	P-3025	-0-	0.05
Standard Transformer	Transformer	P-6160	-0-	0.05
Standard Transformer	Transformer	PC 8406	-0-	0.05
Standard Transformer	Transformer	TF4RX01YY	FH-65	0.075
Standard Transformer	Transformer	P-5002	-0-	0.05
Thermionic	Capacitor	-0-	-0-	-0-
Tobe Deutchman	Capacitor	-0-	-0-	-0-
Trenton Transformer	Tranformer	6687-8	-0-	5.
Westinghouse	Capacitor	1318768	-0-	0.55
Westinghouse	Capacitor	1253438	-0-	3.

Westinghouse	Capacitor	S1346527-A	-0-	0.05
Westinghouse	Capacitor	S1392031	-0-	0.03
Westinghouse	Capacitor	1446428A	-0-	1.25
Westinghouse	Capacitor	S1318768	-0-	0.5
Westinghouse	PFN CKT	2K3187	-0-	0.5
Westinghouse	Regulator	-0-	IS37P130	100.
Westinghouse	Transformer	-0-	3863565	10.

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Subject Area: **PCB Management**

PCB Labels - Types/Sizes

Effective Date: **December 2002**

Point of Contact: [PCB Management Subject Matter Expert](#) or [Environmental Compliance Representative](#)



Figure 1: EPA Label ML

Size: 6"x6" - Stock #S-33862
4"x4" - Stock #S-33888
2"x2" - Stock #S-33886



Figure 2: EPA Label Ms

Size: 1"x2" - Stock #S-33860



Figure 3:

Size: 1"x2" - Stock #S-33830



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RECORD OF PCB SPILL AND CERTIFICATION OF CLEANUP COMPLETION FORM

1. Source of spill _____

2. Date and time the spill occurred _____
3. Date and time cleanup was completed _____
4. Brief description of the spill location _____

5. If the boundaries of the spill were not clearly visible, describe any pre-cleanup sampling Performed to establish the spill boundaries _____

6. Describe the solid surfaces cleaned, products used to perform cleaning, and the double wash/rinse method used _____
7. Approximate depth of soil/materials excavated (if applicable) _____
8. Amount of soil/materials removed (if applicable) _____
9. Describe any additional pre or post cleanup sampling _____
10. If available, the estimated cost of the cleanup by staff hours, dollars, or both _____
11. Attach copies of sampling plan and/or analytical results supporting determination spill has been appropriately cleaned up.

I acknowledge that the information contained in this record and certification is true to the best of my knowledge.

Name _____ Title _____

Signature _____ Date _____

Cc: Dept/Div. files

RECORD OF PCB SPILL AND CERTIFICATION OF CLEANUP INITIATION FORM

1. Source of PCB spill _____

2. Date and time the spill occurred or was discovered _____
 - a. Notice to ES&H Coordinator _____
 - b. Notice to ESD Environmental Compliance Representative (ECR) _____
3. Cordoning and posting of spill area
 - a. Size of restricted area cordoned off _____
 - b. Number of spill advisory signs posted _____
 - c. Type of floor or other surface where spill occurred _____
4. Area of visible PCB contamination
 - a. Location and size of area with visible traces _____
(Attach map of area)
 - b. If no visible traces, describe location and size of area sampled to establish spill boundaries

5. Date and time cleanup initiated on physical traces of PCB _____

I acknowledge that the information contained in this record and certification is true to the best of my knowledge.

Name _____ Title _____

Signature _____ Date _____

DELIVER COMPLETED FORM TO ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DIVISION (ESD) ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE REPRESENTATIVE (ECR) PROMPTLY

Receipt by ESD ECR: Date _____ Time _____


Name _____ Signature _____

1. EPA Regional Office Notification Required? ____ Yes ____ No
 - a. Name of person contacted _____
 - b. Date and time of notification _____

Notification by

Name _____ Signature _____

Cc: Dept/Div. files



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Definitions: PCB Management

Effective Date: **December 2002**

Point of Contact: [PCB Management Subject Matter Expert](#) or [Environmental Compliance Representative](#)

Term	Definition
annual	Once within a calendar year.
capacitor	A device for accumulating and holding a charge of electricity and consisting of conducting surfaces separated by a dielectric.
ECR	Environmental Compliance Representative in the Environmental Services Division (ESD).
industrial waste	Any liquid, gas, or solid waste resulting from an industrial process that may cause pollution. Industrial waste is not regulated as hazardous waste, but requires local or State approval for disposal to a landfill or resource recovery facility. Examples include nonhazardous waste oil, oil spill debris, ion exchange resin columns, and non-friable asbestos.
large high voltage capacitor	A capacitor that contains 1.36 kg (3 lbs) or more of dielectric fluid and operates at 2,000 V (ac or dc) or above.
large low voltage capacitor	A capacitor that contains 1.36 kg (3 lbs) or more of dielectric fluid and operates below 2,000 V (ac or dc).
large PCB label	Large (6" x 6") EPA-approved label used to mark PCB equipment; stock item at BNL.
leak or leaking	Any instance in which a PCB container or equipment has any PCBs on any portion of its external surface.
nonporous surface	A smooth, unpainted solid surface that limits penetration of liquid containing PCBs beyond the immediate surface (e.g., smooth uncorroded metal; high-density plastics, such as polycarbonates and melamines, that do not absorb organic solvents).
PCBs	Polychlorinated Biphenyls.
PCB article	Any manufactured item that contains PCBs and whose surface has been in direct contact with PCBs.
PCB article container	Any package, can, bottle, bag, barrel, drum, tank, or other device used to contain PCB Articles or PCB Equipment, and whose surface has not been in direct contact with PCBs.
PCB container	Any package, can, bottle, bag, barrel, drum, tank, or other device that contains PCBs or PCB Articles and whose surface(s) has been in direct contact with PCBs.
PCB-contaminated equipment	A liquid or non-liquid material containing PCBs at concentrations ≥ 50 ppm but < 500 ppm PCB, or where insufficient liquid material is available for analysis, a


	nonporous surface having a surface concentration >10 µg/100cm ² but <100 µg/100cm ² , measured by a standard wipe test (as per 40 CFR 761.3, Definitions).
PCB item	Any PCB article, article container, container, equipment, or anything that deliberately or unintentionally contains or has as a part of any PCB(s).
PCB spill	Any spill, leak, or other uncontrolled discharge where the release results in any quantity of PCBs running off or about to run off the external surface of the equipment or other PCB source, as well as the contamination resulting from those releases. This applies to spills where the source material contains 50 ppm or greater PCBs.
PCB transformer	Any transformer that contains 500 ppm PCB or greater.
PCB waste	Any PCB or PCB item identified for disposal, item that has come into contact with PCBs as part of a spill clean up, or item that has been contaminated by a PCB spill where cleanup standards were not met and where the item(s) can be removed for disposal.
porous surface	Any surface that allows PCBs to penetrate or pass into itself including, but not limited to, paint or coating on metal; corroded metal; fibrous glass or glass wool; unglazed ceramics; low-density plastics such as Styrofoam and polyethylene; coated or uncoated wood; concrete or cement; plasterboard; asphalt; rubber (as per 40 CFR 761.3, Definitions).
ppm	Parts per million.
Removed-From-Service date	The date an item is determined to be a PCB waste and the decision is made to dispose of it (also known as the Out-Of-Service date).
small capacitor	A capacitor that contains less than 1.36 kg (3 lbs) of dielectric fluid or a capacitor whose total volume is less than 100 cubic inches.
small PCB label	Small (1" x 2") EPA-approved label used to mark PCB equipment; stock item at BNL.
small quantities for R&D	Any quantity of PCBs that is <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. originally packaged in one or more hermetically sealed containers of a volume of no more than 5 ml; and 2. used only for purposes of scientific experimentation or analysis, or chemical research on, or analysis of, PCBs, but not for research or analysis for the development of a PCB product.
trade names for PCBs	Aroclor, Askarel, Chlorinol, Diaclor, Inerteen, Pyranol, Pyroclor.
TSCA	Toxic Substance Control Act

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Revision History: PCB Management

Point of Contact: [PCB Management Subject Matter Expert](#) or [Environmental Compliance Representative](#)

Revision History of this Subject Area

Date	Description	Management System
September 2004 -- Minor Rev. 2.3	Brookhaven Site Office (BHSO) replaces Brookhaven Area Office (BAO).	Environmental Management System
December 2002	<p>This subject area has been revised as a result of the April 2002 internal, programmatic self-assessment of PCB Management at BNL. This revision reflects the following changes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The revision of the subject area title from Oil/PCB Management to PCB Management.• The deletion of the section Burning Used Oil.• The addition of the new section PCB Storage for Reuse Requirements and the renumbering of those sections that follow it.• The addition of a web link to the BNL PCB Inventory via FUA Table 4.1.5.• The clarification of the requirement to call extension 2222 in the event of a PCB spill.• The addition of guidelines for PCBs in pre-1979 scientific and electrical equipment, and	Environmental Management System

	for PCBs in paint to the section Disposing of PCB Waste. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The addition of the new section Combining PCB Fluids.	
March 1999	This subject area replaces the requirements specified in SEAPPM 6.3.0, "PCB Management."	Environmental Management System

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